LIVINGSTONE. | IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

London.

The Commander of the Herald Search Expedition at Marseilles and for Britain by Paris.

Important Despatches from the Explorer for England.

His Thanks to the American Enterprise.

English National Anxiety for the News.

Parliament To Be Informed of the Facts.

Tribute of Praise in Acknowledgment

of the Press Triumph.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the

HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British capital :-LONDON, July 24, 1872. Telegraphic despatches from Marseilles an-

nounce the arrival of Mr. Stanley, commander of the HERALD Search Expedition lately serving in Africa, in that city to-day. He took the train for Paris and will proceed

direct to London from France

LIVINGSTONE'S LETTERS.

Stanley carries important letters from Livingstone, addressed to distinguished men in England.

THANKS OF THE TRAVELLER TO THE HERALD. Doctor Livingstone also handed to Mr. Stanley a letter of thanks for the editor of the NEW YORK HERALD in acknowledgment of the great service rendered to the cause of science, as well as to the traveller himself, by the HERALD Search Expedition.

NATIONAL ANXIETY FOR THE AMERICAN'S NEWS. Great interest is manifested by the English daily and scientific press in the movements of Stanley. His arrival in Great Britain is looked forward to with impatience and curiosity, the more so as he is known to be in possession of the story of Livingtone's strange adventures during the long years he was cut off from communication with the civilized world.

TRIBUTE TO THE TRANSATLANTIC PRESS TRIUMPH. Of all sides there is a genuine desire to pay tribute to the unexampled spirit of enterprise which brought this splendid search expedition to a brilliant and successful termination.

PARLIAMENT TO BE INFORMED OF THE FACTS. It is reported to-day that the Foreign Office has received despatches from Doctor Livingstone, of the date of November last. The communication of the papers to Parliament has, however, been postponed until Monday next, when Mr. Stanley, who is the bearer of further communications from the explorer, is expected

SPAIN.

to reach London

Amadeus' Tour in the Provinces and His Reception by the People.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, July 24, 1872.

King Amadeus arrived at Santander to-day and was enthusiastically received. The town was gaily decorated, the streets were filled with immense crowds, who gave deafening

cheers as His Majesty passed by. The King goes to Ferrol, Corruna, Bilbao, San Sa. bastien, Pampeluna and Zorrila, and then returns

FRANCE.

Convicted Communists at the Death Post-Labor Strikes Agitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 24, 1872. Three of the Communists convicted by court martial of taking part in the slaughter of the fortyseven hostages in the Rue Saxo, and sentenced to suffer death, will be shot at Satory to-morrow

The death sentences of three others have been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

TRADE STRIKES AND AGITATION. and the Pas de Calais are on strike. At Denain and Doual disturbances are reported, and a detachment of infantry has been sent to the mines near the latter place.

RUSSIA.

The Cholera Plague Abating-Decrease in the Death Rate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

St. Petersburg, July 24, 1872. Accounts from various portions of Russia show that the cholera scourge is abating its violence throughout the empire, a considerable decrease in the rate of mortality being reported. The number of deaths occurring from this cause

in this city during the past week were 125, in Moscow 32, and in Odessa 84

YACHTING IN EUROPE.

Termination of the Channel Match of the Royal Victoria Club.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 24, 1872. The Channel Match of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club for the £500 cup, which was fixed to take place on the 22d inst., was not finished until yes-The course was from Ryde, on the Isle of Wight,

across the Channel to Cherbourg and back again. The cup was won by Mr. C. Theiluson's schooner

Matamoros.

President Juarez Dead of Apoplexy and Lerdo de Tejada Chief of State.

A Peaceful Succession and National Honor to the Memory of the Dead Chief.

Reports from the Provincial Scenes of Civil Strife.

ROBBERY OF AMERICANS

The Situation in General at the Latest Moment.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HEBALD has been received from our correspondent in Matamoros .-

MATAMOROS, June 24, 1872. General Ceballos telegraphs from Saltillo today, that His Excellency President Juarez died on the 18th instant, of an attack of

General Rocha reports by telegraph, of a still later moment of date, from Monterey to the commander of this plaza, confirming the news of the death of Juarez. Rocha states that "Benito Juarez died in the night, from an attack of apoplexy, which seized him at five o'clock in the evening of the 18th of July."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS BY THE PEOPLE. The news forwarded by Rocha from Monterey was received by all classes with astonishment, and was not credited until it was confirmed by a second despatch from the same

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD CHIEF. Rocha directed that the national flags and all the government ensigns should be placed at half-mast in respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Magistrate.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Presidency of the republic devolves on Lerdo de Tejada, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's Cabinet, but lately in opposition to government, and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists. Although he remained in the city of Mexico he took no active part with the insurgents.

Tejada will act as President until the Congress orders an election to fill the vacancy. CONFLICT AND BATTLES IN THE FIELD AND

There is a rumor prevailing to the effect that General Rocha has been defeated at Salinas, distant six leagues from Monterey.

General Martinez is reported to have occupied San Luis on the 14th instant without re-

Guadalajera has pronounced against Governor Corona, who was driven out by the inhabi-

SENSIBLE ACTION.

The state of siege which has been maintained here at Matamoros was raised, and the National Guard disbanded yesterday.

PLUNDER OF POREIGNERS.

Four Americans, who left this place yesterday in private conveyances for Monterey, were robbed within ten leagues of the city.

General Martinez's Assault on San Luis and its Repulse by the National Guards-Government Success on the Frontier-Plans of Trevino and Qui-

MATAMOROS, July 23, 1872. The government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi when General Rocha advanced on Monterey, the revolutionary General Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Luis with about six hundred cavalry, but after a fight of several hours he was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens, with considerable loss. General Rocha has despatched a cavalry force in pursuit of Martinez. Both parties at Monterey are

The revolution in the State of Tamaulinas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Nuevo Leon and Cohahuila in possession of the government, leaving the insurgents without a port or single point of importance, and the country being practically pacified, the military authorities to day issued a proclamation raising the state of siege. annulling martial law, abolishing the passport sys-tem and other military restrictions which have prevailed for several months and restoring the civil rule.

Colonel Ramirez's regiment arrived from Mon terey this morning, and will occupy the fortifi-cations, relieving the National Guard, which will be

General Ceballos is expected soon to assume the command of the line of the Rio Grande. General Rocha, at Monterey, will operate against the revolutionists still in the mountains.

TREVINO AND QUIROGA. It is believed that the commission sent by Gen-erals Treviño and Quiroga to the city of Mexico have made terms with the government, and that the revolutionary chiefs will submit to the authority of President Juarez or leave the country after dis-

Railroad Speculation from the Capital to California and Vice Versa-Robbery, Murder and Executions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, 1872. The steamer Montana brings advices from Gasymas and Mazatlan.

The Legislature of Sonora has ratified the concession to a California company for a railroad from Guaymas to Tucson, Arizona, and United States Consul Willard has started for the city of Mexico with the documents for the signature of President

Straggling bands of revolutionist highwaymen. taking advantage of the return of Pesquiera to Sonora, and Rocha's march castward, occupied Culiacan committing robberies and murders in the

The federal troops have shot thirty-eigh; of them

VIRGINIA.

Herald Special Report from Herald Special Report from Senator Wilson and Fred Douglass Stumping the Old Dominion.

REPUBLICAN GATHERING IN RICHMOND.

Orations from Africa and Massachusetts.

The Natick Cobbler on Liberty and Republicanism.

FIVE THOUSAND NEGRO LISTENERS.

Ex-Governor Orr's Letter from South Carolina-Grant and Greeley Republicans.

RICHMOND, Va., July 24, 1872. This has been a great day for the republican party of Richmond. Never before were so many colored voters seen assembled together as filled the City Spring's Park this afternoon to a perfect jam. It was a splendid place for such a gathering, as the ground gently slopes towards a common centre from all sides, forming a natural amphitheatre. the surrounding hill sides were covered with the thick mass of human beings. Great preparations had been made in advance for this meeting which was to be a grand Grant and Wilson ratification demonstration, a sort of starting point from which to date the beginning of the canvass in The colored men from all the country around had been pressed into service to swell the ranks, and they were all present, their expenses probably being defrayed out of the campaign fund. All the prominent white republicans of the State were also in attendance.

The meeting was organized by appointing James H. Ciements, Postmaster of Portsmouth, chairman, and the proceedings were fully inaugurated by music, a band being present, which played the national airs. The stand was handsomely decorated with flags and banners, and the colored people, having arrayed themselves in their best attire, everything assumed the appearance of a grand holiday occasion. The stand was filled with prominent white and colored republicans, many of them visitors from abroad. Among those from the North were Senator Henry Wilson and Mr. Fred Douglass. After the meeting had been fully organized the presiding officer INTRODUCED FRED DOUGLASS,

pered speech, which is very highly spoken of by the white people of the city. The following is a brief synopsis of his remarks. He commenced by a brief allusion to the days of his own life which were passed in slavery, and claimed to be a Virginian, at least by descent, and a Southerner by birth and preference He never would have left the South but for a desire life, liberty and happiness. In response to this instinct he had become a runaway, and, as a conse freedom. He had been charged with life-long hos tility to a cherished institution of Virginia, and the charge was true, for he was a bitter op-ponent of slavery; but he claimed that ponent of slavery; but he claimed that he had done nothing that any white man would not have done under similar circumstances. He had, in opposing shavery, only followed out the line of conduct marked out by Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. (Applause.) They as Virginians, and he as a Virginian, were lovers of liberty. He rejoiced that he could now stand a free man on the free soil of Virginia. A few years ago it would not have been healthy for A PUGITIVE SLAVE to have ventured to Richmond. When he was invited he had to send his compliments and regrets; but now the atmosphere was a little pleasanter, and he could speak out his sentiments unrestrained. He therfore congratulated his fellow-citizens of Richmond, especially those of his own color, upon their changed circumstances. Things well enough for the South in the days of slavery would not suit her at all now. The time was when education was prescribed. The negro must not be taught his

the South in the days of slavery would not suit her at all now. The time was when education was prescribed. The negro must not be taught his letters; he must not be taught to read; it endangered the peace of the community and the permanence of the government. But now the school house is thrown open to all people of all colors and a free general education is the hope of the community. (Applause.) Many other desirable changes had been wrought, thanks be to God, and the republican party. Mr. Douglass then referred to the pending struggle between the great national parties. He had heard it said all the intelligent colored people of the South were going to vote for Horace Greeley. (Cries of "Never," "Nary a time," &c.) If that was so he hoped and believed there

VERY INTELLIGENT COLORED PROPLE IN VIRGINI FEW INTELLIGENT COLORED PEOPLE IN VIRGINIA.
(Applause.) He was not going to abuse Mr.
Greeley; he honored and respected him as a lifelong champion of liberty. He would like to vote for
Horace Greeley, but the difficulty was to know
which Horace Greeley he was voting for. There
had been many Horace Greeley's in his lifetime. He
would like to vote for him as an abolitionist, as a
workingman, as a philanthropist and as a brother
editor, but if he did vote for him how could he tell
whether he was voting for the founder of the republican party of thirty years ago or for the head
and front of the democratic party of to-day? (Applause.)

plause.)

HE OBJECTED TO GREELEY
because he was an uncertain man. He was neither
fish, fiesh, fowh, nor even good bran bread. (Good.")
His election would be one of the greatest evils that
could befall the country. No; what we want is a
man with a clear head and a steady hand at the
helm of government. Such a man is Ulysess S.
Grant. (Applause.) (A voice, "Three cheers for
Grant.")

Grant. (Applause.) (A voice, "Three cheers for Grant.")

Mr. Douglass—Yes, you may stop just here as well as anywhere, and give him three cheers, but lift your hats, every one of you, and make them strong and hearty.

The crowd then gave three rousing cheers, led by the speaker.

Mr. Douglass then eulogized Grant at length. He was a brave soldier, bold statesman and good man. He denied that he was surrounded by a military ring and was unapproachable to the people. No man was more accessible to the people, except, perhaps. Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. He also eulogized Senator Wilson in the highest terms, and called upon the audlence to view his noble face, which he said was a living benediction. He now gave way in order that this vast assemblage might gaze in the daylight upon the countenance of the next Vice President of the United States. Great appiause.)

The band then played "Hall Columbia," after which Mr. Clements introduced Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Speech Of Senator Wilson.

Mr. Wilson commenced by expressing his great satisfaction at having the privilege of following a

which Mr. Clements introduced Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

Mr. WILSON commenced by expressing his great satisfaction at having the privilege of following a speech of Fred Douglass upon the soil of "Old Virginuy." Mr. Douglass was a statesman whom he delighted to honor; his voice had been lifted in this country and in others on many occasions, and always on the side of liberty and justice. This representative republican had, however, this day taken the stump for the first time, and he had given utterance to some great central thoughts which he (Mr. Wilson) needed only to enlarge upon. Mr. Wilson then earnestly invoked those present, and the great Southern people whom they represent, to rally to the support of the republican party and its great leader, Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is a party of freedom and progress; it is founded upon the eternal principles of truth. There is no act of its life and no plank of its platform upon which a Christian man or woman could not go into his or her closet and invoke the blessing of God. In God is our trust, and truth is our watchword. The colored people should stand by that party, for it had given them freedom; it had insured them equal civil and political rights, and upon it were based all their hopes of future onlightenment and prosperity. (Applause.) But the white people also should stand by it, for it was not the party of race, color of class; it was designed to do all men good. For thirty years the republicans of the North have been maligned and abused, but now all do them honor. Their principles have now received the endorsement of all parties. The democrats, even, have gone to Baltimore and done lip service to a life-long republican. But why should anybody come into the republicaa party y such a roundabout and questionable router Why not come in at the wide open door? He that entereth otherwise is a thicf and a robbor! (Laughter and applause.) The ranks of the republican party were not yet full, though embraci

fold. The Speaker then attended to an to Virginia nive years ago thou the invitation of the Governor and forty members of the Legislature. He had spoker at the capital and elec-

where, reviewing the history of the war, defining the policy of the administration and pleading in the interest of peace and justice. He had especially advessed himself to the old Henry Clay whigs and old Jackson democrats, and begged them to join in the work of reconstruction and reconciliation. The desired success was not achieved, but he believed that had his advice been followed, and had a proper spirit been shown by the republican leaders in Virginia, the State would have been sooner admitted into the Union, equal rights would have been sooner secured, and the republican party would have had a

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***XJOBITY OF 10,000 IN VIRGINIA TO-DAY.*

Mr. Wilson then reviewed at length the history of
the republican party in connection with the Reconstruction acts, commending it as wise, merciful
and patriotic. In speaking of the Ku Klux acts
he called attention to the provocation for their
enactment, defended them fully, and asked conservatives to notice that Greeley, in the Tribune,
was the most scalous advocate for the passage
of those acts. Every act of the administration in
the work of reconstruction had received Greeley's
approval. If democrats had come to take the same
view of these things they had indeed been converted. But he thought they were not converted—
only convicted in this case. He was in favor of the
enforcement of the old Methodist rule of probation.
Let the new converts stay six months on probation, and we can then judge of the sincerity of their
endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, of their
endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, of their
endorsement of the Cincinnati platform, of their
endorsement of Greeley and of their admiration for
Charles Summer. (Applause.) If they are sincere
they will vote for Grant for President and send to
Congress from this district a man who will

VOTE FOR MR. SUMMER'S CIVIL RIGHTS.

(Great applause.) Let them elect a republican
Governor and a republican Legislature, and perhaps after all this their right to call themselves
liberal republicans will be vindicated.

Mr. Wilson concluded with a prediction for the
success of the republican party in November by an
overwheiming majority, and spoke with enthusiasm
of the glorious future before that party; a necessity for it still existed, and spoke with enthusiasm
of the glorious future before that party; a necessity for it still existed, and spoke with enthusiasm
of the glorious future before that party; a necessity for it still existed, and spok

Siz.—I am in receipt of your communication of the 17th ist, informing me that I had been invited by resolution it he Executive Communication of the 17th ist, informing me that I had been invited by resolution it he Executive Committee of the republican party of irginia to be present and address the mass meeting in the 24th inst. at Richmond. I regret very such that official engagements preclude me from coepting your invitation. It would have afforded me such pleasure to have urged upon that occasion you different and wilson. Their constitution is the such pleasure to have urged upon that occasion such pleasure to have urged upon that occasion such pleasure to have urged upon that occasion such pleasure to have larged upon that occasion for both of the office of the democratic party prior to the first of the democratic party. If they can vote for Orecley republicans who of for Grant republicans? Has not the adhertation of the latter been eminently appears to the such plant and the such p doment of every cherished tenet of the democratic party. If they can vote for Greeley republicans why not for Grant republicans? Has not the administration of the latter been eminently successful in preserving peace at home and abroad, in reducing taxation upon the people eighty millions per annum; in reducing the expenditures of the government in the same proportion; in paying off nearly four hundred million dollars of the public debt, and in elevating the financial credit of the country at home and abroad. With such a record, why should a change of administration be made and a new man placed in position who, his ardent friends will not venture to assert, possesse executive ability? Are these old line democrats controlled by passion or by judgment! Is not their hostility to Grant an unquenchable hate of the government he represents, or an antipathy to him as the successful leader of the Union forces to victory over us! Do they appreciate the fact that the government; its laws and authority have been re-established over all the States of the Union, and that it is the part of wisdom to cease clinching the hates and hostilities of the past, and commence to cultivate kindly and friendly relations in the future? If they continue to make their hostilities against the republican party of the South the basis of partial action, why should not the South with equal propriety make their day against the North? If I were at your meeting I would conjure every old line democrat in Virginia to hesitate long before he determined to cast his vote against General Grant after having resolved to vote the republican ticket. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obsellent servant,

To John Wales in the challend of the Done of the post-line our obedient servant, To John W. Walks, Richmond.

To John W. Wales, Richmond.

Speeches were also made by Colonel John R. Popham and Colonel R. W. Hughes, two of the most prominent republicans of the State. Colonel Hughes was one of the editors of the Examiner during the war, and is now the republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth district. There were over five thousand negroes present in the Park during the speaking. Very few whites were among them, and those not sympathizers.

At the conclusion of the speaking, which continued until dark, the vast assemblage formed in procession, and with torches, Chinese lanterns, music, flags, banners and transparencies paraded the principal streets. The display was a magnificent one, the grandest political pageant witnessed in Richmond since the war. There were several thousand in line, while the sidewalks were thronged all along the line with colored people of all ages and sexes. Everything passed off quietly. There was not the slightest disturbance during the day, and the very best feeling prevailed among all classes.

OBITUARY.

Benito Juarez

Special advices addressed to the HERALD by telegram from Matamoros and Monterey, Mexico last night, announce the death by apoplexy of Benito Juarez, President of Mexico. In connection with this very important news we publish the following biographical sketch of the deceased states man and republican ruler.

In the northeastern portion of this State is a nountain defile through which runs a narrow and tortuous road, winding around the base of one o the conical peaks of the great Cordilleras. Within the passof Oaxaca, at no great distance from the Indian village of Ixtlan, in a deep ravine over grown with vejucos and parasites and cacti, are the ruins of an adobe house. In that house, in the year 1806, was born a peasant His father, of that Zapoteco race whose former grandeur is still attested by the ruins of those sovereigns lie entombed, was the owner of a few half wild cattle who found scanty pasture along the hillsides of the pass; and he carious living chiefly by the sale of hides. the age of twelve, the boy, then herding his father's cattle, came upon the turning point of his future life. He was tempted to go to the city of Oaxaca, and went.

and went.

HIS EDUCATION.

Soon after his arrival there he tound, in the person of a worthy merchant of the city, of moderate means, named Salanueva, a patron and afriend. Señor Salanueva appears to have detected, even at that tender age, the latent capabilities of the adventurous boy. At all events he adopted him, brought him up with his own children and gave him the best education the city afforded. He graduated with high honors at the college of Oaxaca, speedily commenced practice at law, with success, and rose, step by step, to distinction in his native State.

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HIS APPOINTMENT TO STATE OFFICES.

As early as 1830, when but twenty-one years of age, he was elected member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of the State.

In 1831 he became alderman of tha city of Oaxaca, and two years alterwards was elected member of the State Legislature. In 1834 he was admitted as counsellor at law and appointed member of the Superior Board of Health of the State. The same year he became professor in the Institute of Oaxaca, being appointed to fill the chair of Canonical Law. Within the next ten years his promotion was still more rapid. He became, successively, Secretary of the Supreme Tribunai of Justice, Substitute Judge of the same Tribunai of Justice, Substitute Judge of the same Tribunai of Justice, Substitute Judge of the same Tribunai of He Legislature, and finally Attorney General of the Superior Tribunal of Justice of that department.

ENGAGES IN NATIONAL APPAIRS.

In 1846, when Juarez was thirty-seven years of age, commenced his connection with national affairs, he being elected in that year member of Congress. The same year he was appointed acting President of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca, and the year following permanent President of the same Court. In 1847, at the age of thirty-eight, he was elected Governor of the State. In his capacity as Governor, which office he filled until 1852, he evinced great administrative talent, instituting important improvements in, his native State, causing schools to be established, he very village, opening new roads and encouraging manufactures and the development of the mines, of which many, rich in 1852 he filled the chair of Civil Law in the Institute of Oaxaca, and was afterwards appointed permanent President of the same institution.

From this time forth commenced the struggles of Juarez to establish constitutional liberty in his country, and da

In 1855 he was again elected Governor of his native State; and in October of that year, Sapta Anna being overthrown and Alvarez chosen President ad integins, Juarez, entered his Cabinet as Secretary of State, for the Departments of Justice, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction. During his secretaryship was issued the celebrated law, sometimes called "The Juarez Law," abolishing military and ecclesiastical facros and other privileges, so as to establish, for the first time in Mexico, equality of citizens before the law. In December, 1856, being again elected Governor of Oaxaca, he resigned his scoretaryship; and the year following was a second time elected to the National Congress, there participating in the framing and adoption of the consciution of 1857. ISSUES THE "JUAREZ LAW." ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT.

In the first election under tals constitution Jua-rez was the candidate for President of the progres-sive party; but, unfortantely for the country, Comonfort succeeded. Juarez, nowever, was, in November of that year, elected President of the

Justice), and became, by virtue of that onice, assistive President.

THE MEXICAN REDELLION.

In January, 1858, there broke out in the city of Mexico a military rebellion, instigated by the Church, against the constitutional authorities. Comonfort proved faithless, attempted a dictatorability, and finally fied the country. Juarez remained firm and true to principle. As Vice President, the Prosidency, on the dight of Comonfort, devolved on him. He proceeded forthwith to queretaro, where he issued a produmentaro, reorganizing the government, and sought to raise forces wherewith to put down the rebellion and re-establish the supremacy of the constitution and the laws. It was an arduous, and seemed to many a hopeless, task. Almost without means, with all the induence of the Church and the army against him, he had to fall back and establish his seat of government successively at Guanajuato, Guadalajara, and finally, after a perilous sea voyage, at Vera Cruz.

Guadalajara, and finally, after a perilous sea voyage, at Vera Cruz.

ACROWLEDGED BY THE UNITED STATES.

There, on the 6th of April, 1859, while the capital was still in the hands of the rebeis, he was acknowledged by the United States as lawful ruler of Mexico, and diplomatic relations were opened with him, which have continued unbroken to the present time.

Well did the very first acts of Juarez justify the confidence which induced his recognition. Embarrassed as he was by the rebellion, he neglected not the cause of constitutional liberty. In July, 1859, at Vera Cruz, were promulgated what are usually known as "The Laws of Reform," securing religious liberty, establishing the independence between Church and State, legalizing civil marriage, declaring the immense real estate of the clergy to be national property, and directing its sale; also suppressing conventual establishments throughout the land.

pressing conventual establishments throughout the land.

THE REBELLION QUELLED.

The gauntlet was thrown down and issue joined at the sword's point. Three years of stubiorn struggle and persistent effort followed. The power of a trained army and the wealth of a clergy fighting for their temporal-p sessions on one side; the industrious masses, poor but determined, and having unbounded faith in their leader on the other. After a long succession of varied fortune the bloody battle of San Miguel Calpulalpan, in which, on December 22, 1860, half the army of Miramon was captured, together with forty pieces of artillery and all his munitions and baggage, finally crushed the rebellion; and shortly after Juarez and his Cabinet removed from Vera Cruz to the capital. Tardilly, then, came the recognition of the Juarez government by the European Powers; it came when there was no longer excuse to withhold it.

RIECTED PRESIDENT.

The first act of the victorious party was to issue writs for a Presidential election in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. At that time there was not a foreign soldler on the Mexican soil; throughout the whole country domestic tranquility prevailed; everything favored a free and unbiassed election. Such an election was held, and the result was the choice by an overwhelming majority, on June 11, 1861, of Benito Juarez, one of the people, sprung from the ranks of the people and from the native Mexican race, the proven patriot, the public servant of thirty years' trial and the savior of his country from rebel misrule. At last the friends of constitutional government breathed free, and looked forward, with well founded hope for their long distracted country, to a future of prosperity and peace.

Entropy of the provent patriot description of the peace.

tracted country, to a future of prosperity and peace.

EXTORTION AND INTERVENTION.

They were doomed to disappointment: not through domestic sources of discord, for all worked well under the new administration, but through foreign intervention—the last resort of laction defeated. Powerless at home, after the overwhelming reverse of their fast friend and vannted hero, Miramon, the Mexican Church party looked abroad to those Powers who, during the Mexican rebellion, had given add and comfort, sometimes openly, and sometimes by secret support, to the reactionary insurgents. The moment was propitious. It was during the darkest days of our own rebellion, when not a European Power believed that our Union would come out of the fiery ordeal, except dismembered and shorn of its prestige and power. Louis Napoleon, above all, looked on our national fate as sealed; he engaged England and Spain to join him in a Treaty of Intervention, dated October 31, 1861, and the allied troops appeared off Vera Cruz shortly after. Pretexts were not wanting; they never are when power resolves to take advantage of weakness. Valid claims to a moderate amount there were for injuries to European subjects; almost entirely, however, for injuries suffered at the hands of the rebels, not of the constitutional party. These claims which, as to France, were multiplied tenfold in sheer extortion, Juarez was willing to have submitted to a joint commission and equitably adjusted. But all examination, all delay, was denied. The dea joint commission and equitably adjusted. But all examination, all delay, was denied. The de-mands were peremptory and unconditional. To such, without flagrant dishonor, it was impossible to submit. Juarez stood firm, and Mexico was in-vaded.

A FOUR YEARS' UNEQUAL CONTEST.

Throughout those years President Juarez maintained, single handed, an unequal contest against one of the wost warlike and wealthy and powerful of European Powers. Had he resisted less stubbornly, who can say what military aid might have come to the rebellion in our own country across the Mexican border?

Mexican border?

UNITED STATES UNABLE TO AID.

The American will was good to aid the republican chief. But we were engaged in a life struggle for the unity of our own nation, and had not a man nor a dollar to spare. What we could do, we did. We were, we firmly protested, to the credit of our government be it said, against the subversion, by France, of republican government in Mexico, and the erection, on its ruins by armed force, of important power.

Jerial power.

FRENCH SUCCESS PARTIAL ONLY.

It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose, because the seat of government and a strip of country thence to Vera Cruz, sundry sea ports and various detached posts were held by Maximilian, or rather by his French supporters, that the country was subjurated.

scientific and Literary Testimonials.

It remains to be said that President Juarez, besides the civil and political positions that have been enumerated, also received testimonials of

say, honorary member of the institut d'Airique, of Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS CONFERRED.
But of all the marks of approbation accorded to this remarkable man by his countrymen, none are so broad and comprehensive as the extraordinary powers which, by repeated votes of the national Congress, have been conferred upon him. He was authorized, in the beginning of the war (to wit—by act of Congress of December II, 1861), to levy arnales, contract loans at home and abroad, negotiate and ratify treatless and perform all the functions of the national sovereignty; the only restrictions being, that he should not alienate any portion of the national territory, nor change the form of republican government, nor interfere in judicial matters, nor accept, under any pretext whatever, foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico. These votes of confidence and grants of powers were votes of confidence and grants of sextos. These votes of confidence and grants of powers were repeated in May and October, 1802, and finally in May, 1863, at the last session before the French oc cupied the capital, and have been frequently repeated since, despite the intrigues and political action of her enemies.

John Potts. John Potts, Chief Clerk in the War Department of the United States, died at his residence in Washington yesterday. He was carried off by dysentery,

after suffering a prolonged attack of liness.

Mr. Potts was a most faithful servant of the pub ar, rotts was a most lateral servary, of the public; diligent and honest. He was vastly esteemed by his superiors, as he was by a wide-circle of friends, for his many excellent qualities in society. As a mark of respect to his memory the entrance and interior of his office will be draped in mourning and the various bureans of the department be closed on the day of his funeral. The Secretary of War has issued a general order announcing the death of his Poiss, in which he says:—His official life, conducted with furthfulness and honor, give evidence of pure integrity, while in constant devotion to duty he was a model for our imitation. A long career of habor in the public service is closed without a bismish on the record. Far thirty-six years he has been in the department; for over thirteen years he was its chief clerk; he disbursed in fliens without error, and leaves a clear account. Thousands who have had official intercourse with him bear witness to the promptness of his action and to the marked courtesy of his demeanor. Daring the war, in addition to heavy disbursements, he performed delicate and important public duties, and in mention of these services the late Secretary Stanton spoke of him, to the present Secretary of War as a "perfectly incorruptible man." lic; diligent and honest. He was vestly estremed

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25-1 A. M.

Probabilities, Clear weather, with northeasterly winds, fr om Lake Ontario to Virginia and eastward over 'Sen England and the Middle States, but winds ing to southeasterly, with cloudy we ther; by Thursday evening southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather in the South ern and Golf States and lower Mississippi and Oh to Valley; the barometer in Nebraska will move eastward with cloudy weather and rain arise ver Upper Mississippi and upper lakes.

The following record will show t' as changes in the temperature for the past swenty four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermomet of at Hadnut's Paar-

The Weather in This City Cesterday.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Geneva Arbitration Court in Temporary Recess, but with Plenty of Hard Work in Prospect.

Brifain Pleading Non-Liability for the Acts of the Crui ers.

Her Majesty Victoria in Argument Against Direct Damages.

Appearing on the Scene.

Judicial Recuperation in Face of an

The Spirit of the Indirect Claims

1 mportant Crisis TELEGRAMS' TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 24, 1872. The latest advices from Geneva confirm the report that the arbitrators in the Alabama claim case would not assemble in session to-day, for it is known here that the court did not organize

PLENTY OF WORK AND A PROPRACTED COMMISSION Information, coming from Veliable sources in Switzerland has been received in this city which states that the Arbitration Court will not be able to close its labors within a shorter period than three or four months, notwithstanding the facts that the tribunal is now fairly at work, and that the present official duties of the members are almost excessively severe.

RECUPERATING PEDM PATIGUES.

Sir Alexander Cockburn has remained within his

hotel three days. Lord Tenterden and Mr. Beaman drove out to day on the Esperance.

The Work of the Court and England's Course of Pleading.

GENEVA. July 24, 1372. It is understood, so far as can be known of the proceedings of the Arbitration Court, that the tribunel for the settlement of the Alahama claims is still engaged in the discussion of the question of England's liability to the United States for damages arising from the acts of the Confederate

The English agent pleads that Her Majesty's government did everything that it was possible to do within the limit of the laws and the constitution to prevent the privateers from leaving the ports of Great Britain, and it is known that serious embarrassment has been caused to the Board by the British protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument showing animus on the part of the Queen's Cabinet.

THE GHOST OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS PRESENT IN SPIRIT IN THE DIRECT Her Majesty the Queen of England insists that

the introduction of this evidence practically admits consideration of the spirit of the indirect claims, which were presented only to prove other claims, which otherwise it would be impossible to substan-AN IMPORTANT CRISIS.

Should this evidence be excluded few cases can be proven by the Americans against England. The legal debates are, consequently, animated,

but serious, and confined closely to the point at

Premier Gladstone's Report of the Progress and Prospect.

LONDON, July 24, 1372,

The annual banquet to Her Majesty's Ministry was given at the Mansion House to-night, the Lord were present, and the diplomatic body, the Bench and Parliament were well represented among the guesta.

Mr. Gladstene responded to the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers," proposed by the Lord Mayor. In the course of his speech he called to mind the congratulations uttered by Mr. Schenck, the Minister of the United States, at the Lord Mayor's banquet last year, on the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. Since then, continued Mr. Gladstone, a cloud appeared on the horizon, but it has been dispelled. Arbitration has not produced the heartburnings which were apprehended, but will lead to an araicable settlement, like a friendly suit in a

This, portion of the Premier's remarks was ils tene 1 to with the deepest attention and received

PORTUGAL.

with oneers.

Nationalist Anniversary and Rejoicing.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, July 24, 142. The fortieth anniversary of the liberation of Portugal was celebrated here to-day. Business. was suspended and the day given up to festivitie of every description.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, July 24, HENRY S. SMITH, a well known and highly respected Herald simploye, aged about 55 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, 26th, at ten o'clock, from his late resistence, 105 King street. The remains will be conveyed to, Meridan, Conn., for interment.

Further particulars to-morrow. [For Other Deaths See Ninth Fage.]

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.-Sold A. SVerring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

hue and Twenty-fifth street.—Invigorating and vitalizing before breakfast; apetizing before dinner. More soothing than optates before retiring. Ladies day and evening gentlemen day and night.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington ave-

An Infallible Remedy for all Bowel and Summer Complaints.—GRAEFENBERG DYSESTER SYRUP. Sold by druggists. GRAEFENBERG CO., 139 William street, N. Y.

without a good supply of Eoots and Shoes from & CO., No. 3 Union square.

"Come, Gentle Sleep,"says; but it won't come where bedbugs are caing people up alive. Therefore send them to perdition with KNOWLES INSECT DESTROYER, a dose of which me insections survive. Economists prefer the large flasses, sold by druggists and goocers everywhere. Depot No. 7 Sixth avenue.

-Ladles, Don't Go In the Country

Clinton Medleal Institute, 147 East Fifteenth street. Incorporated. A responsible corps physicians treat successfully nervous debility, weakness whaustion, &c. No detention from business. Patent Open Work Political Banners,

Royal Havana Lottery.-Great Reduc-

Hou in the prices of fickets. Orders died, Prizes carbs information firsts bei. Dovernment Boars metod stat. TAYLOR & U.O., Hant egs. 15 Wall street. Now York.